

Animal Kingdom MCQ Question Answer

Visit <https://competitive-exam.in> for more MCQ

Question: 1. When any plane passing through the central axis of the body divides the organism into two identical halves, the organism is called _____.

- Option A. radially symmetrical
- Option B. bilaterally symmetrical
- Option C. asymmetrical
- Option D. metamerically segmented

Question: 2. Animals like annelids, arthropods, etc. where the body can be divided into identical left and right halves in only one plane, exhibit_____symmetry.

- Option A. radial
- Option B. bilateral
- Option C. asymmetrical
- Option D. non- symmetrical

Question: 3. Which of the following is a fresh water sponge?

- Option A. Sycon
- Option B. Euspongia
- Option C. Spongilla
- Option D. Pleurobrachia

Question: 4. Few cnidarians like corals have a skeleton composed of

- Option A. calcium hydroxide
- Option B. calcium sulphate
- Option C. calcium carbonate
- Option D. sodium bicarbonate

Question: 5. Meandrina (brain coral) belongs to phylum

- Option A. porifera
- Option B. coelenterata
- Option C. ctenophora
- Option D. platyhelminthes

Question: 6. In ctenophora, the body bears _____ external rows of ciliated comb plates, which help in locomotion.

- Option A. five
- Option B. six
- Option C. seven
- Option D. eight

Question: 7. Flame cells present in platyhelminthes, are specialized in

- Option A. respiration and absorption.
- Option B. osmoregulation and circulation.
- Option C. respiration and excretion.
- Option D. osmoregulation and excretion.

Question: 8. Polyp phase is absent in

- Option A. Hydra
- Option B. Aurelia
- Option C. Physalia
- Option D. Obelia

Question: 9. Aquatic annelids (like Nereis) possess lateral appendages called _____, which help in swimming.

- Option A. visceral hump
- Option B. parapodia
- Option C. radula
- Option D. spicules

Question: 10. Which of the following belong to phylum arthropoda?

- Option A. Bombyx and Apis
- Option B. Laccifer and Anopheles
- Option C. Locusta and Limulus
- Option D. All of the above

Question: 11. A file like rasping organ for feeding, called radula, present in the phylum _____.

- Option A. arthropoda
- Option B. mollusca
- Option C. echinodermata
- Option D. chordata

Question: 12. In phylum arthropoda, excretion takes place through

- Option A. nephridia
- Option B. flame cells
- Option C. malpighian tubules
- Option D. gills

Question: 13. In phylum echinodermata, the adult echinoderms are _____A_____ but larvae are _____B_____ .

- Option A. A radially symmetrical; B bilaterally symmetrical
- Option B. A bilaterally symmetrical; B radially symmetrical

Option C. A bilaterally symmetrical; B asymmetrical

Option D. A metamerically segmented; B asymmetrical

Question: 14. In which of the phylum, excretory organ like proboscis gland is present?

Option A. Hemichordata

Option B. Chordata

Option C. Echinodermata

Option D. Annelida

Question: 15. Which of the following is not a chordate character?

Option A. Presence of paired pharyngeal gill slits

Option B. Ventral heart

Option C. Solid and ventral nerve cord

Option D. Presence of post-anal tail

Question: 16. Which of the following possesses electric organs and belongs to class chondrichthyes?

Option A. Torpedo

Option B. Petromyzon

Option C. Trygon

Option D. Exocoetus

Question: 17. Which of the following possesses poison sting and belongs to class chondrichthyes?

Option A. Labeo

Option B. Myxine

Option C. Clarias

Option D. Trygon

Question: 18. In amphibians, respiration occurs through

Option A. gills

Option B. lungs

Option C. skin

Option D. all of these

Question: 19. In amphibians, heart is _____ chambered.

Option A. two

Option B. three

Option C. four

Option D. none of these

Question: 20. Heart is three - chambered in reptiles, except

Option A. turtle

Option B. Chameleon

Option C. Naja (Cobra)

Option D. crocodile

Question: 21. Which of the following is a poisonous snake?

Option A. Naja (Cobra)

Option B. Bangarus (Krait)

Option C. Viper (Viper)

Option D. All of these

Question: 22. Which of the following pairs of animals comprises jawless fishes?

Option A. Mackerals and rohu

Option B. Lampreys and hag fishes

Option C. Guppies and hag fishes

Option D. Lampreys and eels

Question: 23. Which of the following is a living fossil?

Option A. Balanoglossus

Option B. Echinus

Option C. Ancylostoma

Option D. Limulus

Question: 24. Which of the following group of animals reproduces only by sexual means?

Option A. Ctenophora

Option B. Cnidaria

Option C. Porifera

Option D. Protozoa

Question: 25. Which of the following is a chordate feature and not shared by the non-chordates ?

Option A. Metamerism

Option B. Axial organization

Option C. Bilateral symmetry

Option D. Pharyngeal gill slits

Question: 26. Which of the following is not the common fundamental feature for animal classification?

Option A. Germinal layers.

Option B. Pathway of water transport.

Option C. Pattern of organization of cells.

Option D. Serial repetition of the segments.

Question: 27. _____ is responsible for maintaining the current of water in sponge.

Option A. Osculum

- Option B. Porocytes
- Option C. Spongocoel
- Option D. Choanocytes

Question: 28. Which of the following statements (i v) are incorrect?

- (i) Parapodia are lateral appendages in arthropods used for swimming.
- (ii) Radula in molluscs are structures involved in excretion.
- (iii) Aschelminthes are dioecious.
- (iv) Echinoderm adults show radial symmetry.
- (v) Ctenophorans are diploblastic.

- Option A. (i) and (ii)
- Option B. (i) and (iii)
- Option C. (i), (iv) and (v)
- Option D. (iii) and (v)

Question: 29. Which of the following statements (i - v) are incorrect ?

- i. Circulatory system in arthropods is of closed type.
- ii. Parapodia in annelids helps in swimming.
- iii. Phylum mollusca is the second largest animal phylum.
- iv. Aschelminthes are dioecious.

- Option A. (i) only
- Option B. (iii) only
- Option C. (i) and (iii)
- Option D. (iii) and (iv)

Question: 30. Which of the following phylum is being described by the given statements?

- (i) These are primitive multicellular animals and have cellular level of organization.
- (ii) Digestion is intracellular.
- (iii) They have a water transport or canal system.
- (iv) They reproduce asexually by fragmentation and sexually by formation of gametes.

- Option A. Porifera
- Option B. Ctenophora
- Option C. Coelenterata
- Option D. Platyhelminthes

Answer Sheet

		directions.
2	A	Bilateral symmetry is a symmetrical arrangement, as of an organism or a body part, along a central axis, so that the body is divided into equivalent right and left halves by only one plane.
3	C	Sponges are pore bearing animals belong to phylum porifera. They have a water transport or canal system. Spongilla is a fresh-water sponge.
4	C	Cnidarians are aquatic, mostly marine, sessile or freeswimming, radially symmetrical animals. The presence of the stinging capsules or nematocytes is the characteristic feature of cnidarians they are present on the tentacles and the body for anchorage, defense and for the capture of prey. Some of the cnidarians, e.g., corals have a skeleton composed of CaCO_3 .
5	B	Meandrina (brain coral) belongs to phylum coelenterate. Coelenterates are radially symmetrical, diploblastic aquatic animals with diffused nervous system.
6	D	Ctenophores are commonly known as sea-walnuts or combjellies. They are exclusively marine, radially symmetrical, diploblastic organisms with tissue level of organization. The body bears eight external rows of ciliated comb plates, which help in locomotion.
7	D	Flame cells function like a kidney, removing waste materials. Flame cells are ciliated cells that form part of the excretory and osmoregulatory system of platyhelminthes, rotifers, and nemertine worms. This system, known as a protonephridium, consists of branching tubules that open to the exterior through excretory pores; flame cells occur at the ends of the tubules, into which their cilia project.
8	B	Cnidarians exhibit two basic body forms called polyp and medusa. Polyp is a sessile and cylindrical form like Hydra, Adamsia, etc. whereas, the latter is umbrella-shaped and freeswimming like Aurelia or jelly-fish.
9	B	Nereis is a genus of polychaete worms in the family nereidae. It possesses setae and parapodia. Parapodia are paired, lateral appendages extending from the body segments.
10	D	Phylum arthropoda is the most numerous phyla of all living organisms, both in number of species and in number of individuals.
11	B	The radula is an anatomical structure that is used by molluscs for feeding, sometimes compared rather inaccurately to a tongue. It is a minutely toothed, chitinous ribbon, which is typically used for scraping or cutting food before the food enters the oesophagus. The radula is unique to the molluscs, and is found in every class of mollusc except the bivalves.
12	C	Malpighian tubule is the organ of excretion in insects and many other arthropods. It lies in the abdominal body cavity.
13	A	Echinoderms are a phylum of marine animals. The adults are recognizable by their (usually five-point) radial symmetry, whereas the larvae are bilaterally symmetrical. For example starfish, sea urchins, sand dollars, and sea cucumbers, as well as the sea lilies or stone lilies.
		Phylum hemichordata consists of a small group of worm-like marine animals with organ

14	A	system level of organization. They are bilaterally symmetrical, triploblastic and coelomate animals. Excretion takes place through proboscis gland.
15	C	The chordate is the phylum which includes humans and other vertebrates. However, not all chordates are vertebrates. All chordates have the following features at some point in their life (in the case of humans and many other vertebrates, these features may only be present in the embryo): Pharyngeal slits, Dorsal nerve cord, Notochord, Post-anal tail.
16	A	Animals that belong to class chondrichthyes are marine with streamlined body and have cartilaginous endoskeleton. Some of them have electric organs (e.g., Torpedo) and some possess poison sting (e.g., Trygon).
17	D	Trygon, belongs to chondrichthyes, possesses poison sting. Chondrichthyes is also called cartilaginous fishes and includes all members of the shark, skates, rays and chimareae.
18	D	In amphibia, respiration occurs through gills, lungs and skins. With the exception of a few frog species that lay eggs on land, all amphibians begin life as completely aquatic larvae. Respiratory gas exchange is conducted through the thin, gaspermeable skin and the gills. As amphibian larvae develop, the gills (and in frogs, the tail fin) degenerate, paired lungs develop, and the metamorphosing larvae begin making excursions to the water surface to take air breaths.
19	B	In amphibians the heart is three chambered (two ventricles and one auricle). Accessory chambers are sinus venosus and truncus arterious.
20	D	Crocodile belongs to class reptilia. Reptiles have usually three chambered heart but crocodile have four-chambered heart.
21	D	Naja, Viper and Bungarus are poisonous snakes. The poison of snake is called venom. Bungarus is the highly poisonous land snake.
22	B	Lampreys and hag fishes (Myxine) are unusual, jawless fish that comprise the order cyclostomata, so named because of the circular shape of the mouth. The brains of lampreys and hagfishes differ a lot, but they also show a large number of similarities, as do all craniate brains.
23	D	Limulus commonly known as king crab belongs to phylum arthropoda. It is a living fossil and large sized marine arthropod.
24	A	Ctenophora is a small phylum of marine coelenterates like free swimming and biradially symmetrical animals. In ctenophora, sexes are not separate. Reproduction takes place only by sexual means. In Cnidaria, which exist in both forms, polyps produce medusae asexually and medusae form the polyps sexually. Porifera (sponge) reproduce asexually by fragmentation and sexually by formation of gametes. Protozoans come under protista which reproduce asexually as well as sexually.
25	D	Chordates show the presence of nerve cord, notochord and pharyngeal gill slits.
26	B	Pathway of water transport is not the common fundamental feature for animal classification.
27	D	Choanocytes (also known as collar cells) are cells that line the spongocoel. The water current of the body of sponge is maintained by the movement of flagella of choanocytes.

28	A	Aquatic annelids like Nereis possess lateral appendages (called parapodia) which help in swimming. Radula is the rasping organ for feeding which is present in the mouth of molluscs.
29	A	Circulatory system in arthropods is of open type i.e., blood does not flow in definite vessels. Irregular spaces known as lacunae or sinuses, filled with blood are present.
30	A	Porifera is commonly referred to as sponges. They are multicellular organisms that have bodies full of pores and channels allowing water to circulate through them. Water canal system is the characteristic feature of the porifera.